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United Nations

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Covering the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

General Assembly

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Note

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I. Introduction

1. The past year was one of the most challenging in UNHCR's history. The number of people displaced by conflict and persecution reached more than 50 million[1] – the highest level since the Second World War and an increase of six million from the previous year.

2. In 2013, more than 2.5 million persons were forced to abandon their homes and seek protection outside the borders of their country, the highest number of new refugees recorded in one year since the Rwandan genocide in 1994. The war in the Syrian Arab Republic was the primary cause of these outflows. In the span of five years, this country moved from being one the world's largest refugee-hosting countries to one of the largest refugee-producing countries. In addition to those who fled across borders in 2013, 8.2 million people were displaced within their countries, another record high.

3. During the reporting period, the humanitarian community confronted four level-3 emergencies[2] – the Central African Republic, the Philippines, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. While responding to these emergencies, UNHCR continued to provide protection and assistance to those displaced by conflict in other parts of the world, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Mali and Somalia. These simultaneous crises, both new and protracted, have placed enormous demands on UNHCR and its partners and heightened the burden on the host countries and communities.

4. When compared with the massive number of people forcibly displaced around the globe, solutions remain in short supply. Only 414,600 refugees were able to return home last year, the lowest level in a decade, and 98,400 were resettled. With global forced displacement becoming more widespread, protracted and complex, the humanitarian needs are growing from year to year, and it is increasingly difficult to find the capacity and resources to address them.

II. Operational overview

A. Regional highlights

5. The African continent continued to face large-scale displacement. In sub-Saharan Africa, the number of refugees reached 2.9 million at the end of 2013, 158,200 more than the year before. During the same period, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) grew from 10.4 million to 12.5 million, of which 7.7 million were protected and assisted by UNHCR. Refugees found protection in almost 50 countries on the continent. Nevertheless, there were cases of *refoulement* and areas where upholding international protection principles was severely challenged. Meanwhile, funding difficulties – compounded by security and logistical problems – forced cuts in food rations for refugees in Africa, threatening to worsen acute malnutrition and anaemia. Some 2.4 million refugees in 22 countries depend on food aid from the World Food Programme (WFP). A third of them saw reductions in their rations, with refugees in some countries facing cuts as high as 50-60 per cent.

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[1] This includes 16.7 million refugees (11.7 million under UNHCR's mandate and 5.0 million Palestinian refugees registered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency), 33.3 million IDPs and close to 1.2 million asylum-seekers. More information is available in Table 1 below and in the *UNHCR Global Trends 2013*, available from: http://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends.

[2] Level-3 emergencies are defined by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee as major sudden onset humanitarian crises triggered by natural disasters or conflict which require system-wide mobilization.

6. The most critical displacement situations, triggered by extreme violence and rampant human rights abuses, were in the Central African Republic, the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan. In the Central African Republic, the political crisis deteriorated into a total breakdown in law and order and brutal inter-communal and inter-religious violence. By the end of June 2014, 536,500 people were internally displaced and more than 378,000 people had sought refuge in neighbouring countries. The eruption of conflict in South Sudan uprooted nearly one million people internally and across borders. UNHCR increased its capacity to respond to these emergencies and, in the context of IDP situations, played a coordinating role within the inter-agency framework, leading clusters for protection, emergency shelter and non-food items, and camp coordination and camp management. While relative stability in parts of Mali and Somalia led to some spontaneous returns, the majority of those displaced by conflict in these countries continued to require international protection.

7. In the Americas, UNHCR's biggest operation remained the Colombia situation. Peace talks between the Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia continued to give hope to resolving five decades of conflict in the country. Despite this, some 5.4 million people remained internally displaced, including 115,000 uprooted by violence in 2013. Ongoing displacement was particularly acute along the border areas and up to 1,000 new arrivals were registered in Ecuador each month in 2013. In the broader region, international protection was buttressed by national legislative frameworks. Nevertheless, gaps remain in providing access to asylum, creating adequate reception conditions and ensuring protection safeguards in the context of mixed migration. UNHCR is working with governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society actors on the Cartagena +30 process, which commemorates the 30th anniversary of the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees. The process will culminate in the adoption of a new action plan in December 2014 to strengthen protection in the region.

8. The Asia and Pacific region remains home to one third of the world's refugees – some 3.5 million people. More than 2.4 million Afghan refugees, the majority in the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan, constitute some 70 per cent of the refugees in the region. In light of developments in Myanmar, UNHCR is working closely with governments and partners in the region to lay the groundwork for the eventual voluntary repatriation of refugees. At the same time, UNHCR continued to support displaced people in Myanmar's Rakhine and Kachin States, as well as those displaced in the south-east of the country. In response to Typhoon Haiyan, which hit the Philippines in November 2013, UNHCR assumed co-leadership of the protection cluster with the Government and delivered emergency shelter and relief items to more than half a million people, focusing on vulnerable populations and those in remote areas.

9. In Europe, almost half a million people sought asylum in 2013, a 32 per cent increase from 2012. UNHCR helped enhance asylum by promoting consistency in asylum procedures, improved reception conditions, protection in mixed migration contexts and alternatives to detention. The 28 European Union Member States registered 82 per cent of the asylum claims in Europe, with Germany, France and Sweden being the top three receiving countries. Out of more than 484,000 asylum applications lodged in Europe in 2013, some 53,800 claims were from Syrians. There was also an increasing number of asylum-seekers arriving in South-Eastern Europe, with some 11,240 claims registered – the majority in Serbia and Montenegro. While the influx of Syrians was the main challenge for the region, UNHCR also focused its attention on durable solutions to protracted refugee situations, statelessness activities and efforts to address xenophobia. Following tensions that escalated in Ukraine at the end of 2013, UNHCR has continued to cooperate closely with the regional authorities and civil society to monitor the displacement situation and provide support when needed.

10. In the Middle East and North Africa region, the war in the Syrian Arab Republic entered its fourth year. The exodus from the country grew by more than 1.7 million refugees in 2013, reaching 2.4 million by year-end and 2.7 million by mid-2014. Inside the

country, there were an estimated 6.5 million IDPs, of whom an estimated 3.5 million were residing in locations that were difficult or impossible to reach. Notwithstanding security and access-related constraints, UNHCR and partners expanded interventions inside the Syrian Arab Republic, reaching millions of IDPs across the country in both government and opposition-controlled areas. As the situation deteriorated in Homs in February 2014, UNHCR participated in the evacuation of civilians from the Old City and prepared a set of minimum standards, grounded in principles of international human rights and humanitarian law, to guide future evacuations. They were endorsed by the United Nations Country Team in Damascus.

11. The host countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey allowed large numbers of refugees to remain on their soil, but the cumulative economic, social and security consequences have taken their toll. In Lebanon, for example, the World Bank estimated that the crisis cost the country $2.5 billion in lost economic activity in 2013. In April 2014, the number of refugees in Lebanon passed the 1 million mark, making it the country with the highest per capita concentration of refugees worldwide. During the sixty-fourth session of the Executive Committee, the High Commissioner convened a high-level segment on solidarity and burden-sharing with countries hosting Syrian refugees. A statement adopted during the session underscored the profound social and economic impact on these countries, as well as the immediate and long-term development needs of the host communities. The statement also called upon the international community to offer enhanced resettlement opportunities in third countries.

12. In Iraq, a surge in violence has displaced over 1.2 million people in the central and northern part of the country since January 2014. Violence was most intense in Anbar Province, where approximately 550,000 people were displaced by fighting concentrated in Fallujah and Ramadi. In June, armed groups took control of Iraq's second city of Mosul, leading to the displacement of over 500,000 people. UNHCR is also helping over 225,000 Syrian refugees who had fled to Iraq to escape the conflict in their country. The working environment in North Africa was no less challenging, where UNHCR supported the protection and assistance needs of 66,000 Malian refugees in Mauritania (31,000 of whom arrived in 2013) and 59,000 IDPs in Libya. Family visits between refugees in camps near Tindouf, Algeria and their families in Western Sahara, continued as part of a confidence-building measures programme that has benefited some 20,700 persons since 2004.

B. Emergency preparedness and response

13. The multitude of simultaneous emergencies during the reporting period continued to stretch the response capacities of UNHCR and its partners. In 2013, 464 personnel were deployed on emergency mission to support 43 country operations, out of which 156 were from UNHCR and 308 from standby partners. Technical experts were deployed to strengthen operations in areas such as shelter; water, sanitation and hygiene; public health; and livelihoods. Cluster support was also provided to IDP situations in the areas of shelter, protection and camp management and coordination.

14. UNHCR remained positioned to deliver assistance for up to 600,000 people, within 72 hours of the onset of a humanitarian emergency. At critical moments, stockpiles were increased to reach even higher numbers of people. The Office dispatched 15,630 metric tonnes of relief items, of which 2,330 were delivered in 53 airlifts and 13,300 by road and sea. The assistance included tents, plastic sheeting, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, blankets and other household items, including solar lanterns which are now standard in relief packages. Solar lanterns are better for the environment and have been shown to reduce protection risks, particularly sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

C. Basic needs and services

15. In 2013, UNHCR introduced a number of initiatives to enhance services and assistance for persons of concern. Four new strategies were developed to guide programming in the areas of: (1) public health (including water, sanitation and hygiene; reproductive health and HIV; and nutrition and food security); (2) settlement and shelter; (3) livelihoods, and (4) safe access to fuel and energy. These global strategies, which are the result of extensive consultations with partners, have a strong protection and solutions orientation. They are shaped by a common set of guiding principles grounded in the age, gender and diversity approach, and emphasize the sustainability of programme interventions.

16. UNHCR has increased its use of cash-based interventions, which can enhance protection during displacement and upon return. By enabling people of concern to decide on their priority needs, harmful coping strategies, such as survival sex, child labour and forced marriage, can be mitigated. Cash-based interventions also have multiplier effects, benefiting local economies and contributing to peaceful coexistence with host communities. UNHCR is providing the most vulnerable Syrian IDPs and refugees with cash-based assistance. This approach is also being employed in many other operations, including Afghanistan, Chad, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Sudan.

D. Delivering in high-risk environments

17. UNHCR continues to assist populations in dangerous and hard-to-reach places, but not without considerable security costs and tremendous efforts. In the Syrian Arab Republic for example, cross-line missions undertaken into contested territory to deliver assistance to IDPs required twelve or more hours to traverse ten kilometres. Negotiations with different actors occurred at numerous checkpoints en route, requiring careful preparation and appropriate equipment, such as armoured vehicles.

18. Meanwhile, targeted attacks against humanitarian workers remain serious threats in places such as Afghanistan, Somalia and Yemen, while continued unrest in the Middle East presents an array of security challenges. According to the Aid Workers Security Database, more than 500 security incidents involving humanitarian organizations were recorded over the past year. National staff were particularly affected.

19. A number of incidents involved UNHCR staff, illustrating the dangers faced by humanitarian workers. In December 2013, UNHCR was forced to quickly relocate staff from Yida, in Unity State, South Sudan, following the rapid deterioration of security there. In the Central African Republic, the exceptionally volatile situation forced many national staff to flee their homes. During the height of the violence in the beginning of 2014, several colleagues and their families were forced to take shelter in a UN-protected compound. In February, a UNHCR convoy was attacked in Mogadishu, Somalia and in April, a UNHCR vehicle carrying two staff members was attacked in Haghadera refugee camp in Dadaab, Kenya, both resulting in injuries to staff members. In May, a national staff member was killed in an ethnically-motivated attack in Bangui, Central African Republic. These incidents illustrate the dangers faced by humanitarian workers in the field.

20. Against this backdrop, UNHCR continued to invest in risk-mitigation measures to reduce staff vulnerability and allow them to remain present in challenging security environments. This includes strengthening the security of premises, ensuring the availability of adequate security equipment and maintaining a diverse network of field safety advisors available for immediate deployment to emergencies. The Office continues to emphasize training and coordination with all actors working on the ground.

III. Protection

A. Protection environment

21. Looking back at the past year, the scorecard on protection has been mixed, even contradictory. While neighbouring countries largely maintained open borders, despite the social and economic implications, securing access to territory and protection further afield, especially in the context of mixed migratory movements, remained a global challenge. Even while in exile, refugees and asylum-seekers faced other threats such as SGBV, forced recruitment, armed attacks, abductions, arbitrary detention and trafficking.

22. With increasing pressure on the institution of asylum, a number of countries took measures to curb the arrival of large numbers of people. Physical and administrative barriers to accessing safe territory, such as border closures, the erroneous application of "safe third country" concepts, and the granting of extradition requests without due process safeguards, were increasingly common. The principle of *non-refoulement*, the cornerstone of international protection and a norm of customary international law, was not always respected. Secrecy surrounding the transfer or relocation of asylum-seekers to other countries, as well as an increase in the abduction and unlawful removal of refugees and asylum-seekers from asylum countries were worrying trends.

23. Progress was made by many States in developing and strengthening national asylum systems, including the adoption of laws and reforms of procedures. As part of its supervisory responsibility, UNHCR advised governments in developing national asylum laws in at least 50 countries. Despite this, UNHCR continued to carry out registration and refugee status determination (RSD) in more than 60 countries and territories, registering 203,200 individuals or 19 per cent of all individual asylum applications lodged during the year. This is a 62 per cent increase from 2012. Over the past years, given the increasing number of new emergencies, UNHCR has also had to expand many of its existing mandate RSD operations and establish new ones as part of its protection response. In the Syria situation, UNHCR quickly adapted its mandate RSD operations in the region in order to process large numbers of arrivals, and implemented simplified procedures for resettlement and humanitarian admission. The Office is working on strengthening its own RSD staffing capacity, while reinvigorating efforts to support governments in developing new RSD procedures or improving existing ones.

24. UNHCR has witnessed a dramatic rise in the global number of refugee children in recent years. From 41 per cent in 2009, children now represent more than 50 per cent of the global refugee population. This figure is even higher in some locations, such as in southern Uganda, where 60 to 70 per cent of the refugee communities are made up of children. Increasing numbers of refugees live in urban areas, where children are often confronted with a range of protection risks, including child labour, exploitation and abuse. In response, UNHCR efforts to strengthen child protection include: securing access to birth certificates, ensuring access to national child protection systems and services (including primary and secondary education), providing targeted support for children with specific needs, ensuring timely best interest determination procedures for unaccompanied and separated children and other refugee children at risk, and establishing child-sensitive reception and asylum procedures in the context of mixed migration.

B. Sexual and gender-based violence: prevention and response

25. With conflicts multiplying, SGBV is affecting a growing number of refugees. In 2013, some 12,400 incidents were reported to field staff in 43 countries. However, the actual number of incidents is expected to be much higher, as many cases go unreported due to stigma and fear. In situations of conflict, refugee children are particularly vulnerable to SGBV. In the North Kivu province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, there has been an alarming rise in acts of violence against women and girls, particularly rape.

The prevailing culture of impunity, where perpetrators are rarely arrested, prosecuted and punished, remains a major challenge in addressing this issue.

26. Several initiatives involving UNHCR were undertaken to strengthen SGBV prevention and response. The "safe from the start" initiative was launched by the United States of America in partnership with UNHCR and aims to ensure that SGBV prevention and response is prioritized as a life-saving intervention, along with basic humanitarian assistance. The Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also launched a *Call to Action on Protecting Girls and Women in Emergencies* in order to mobilize the international community and garner commitments in this area. UNHCR's work under the "safe from the start" initiative will help the Office fulfil its *Call to Action* commitments. In June 2014, the British Foreign Secretary and UNHCR Special Envoy Angelina Jolie co-hosted a high-level summit on ending sexual violence in conflict. With participation from 129 countries, the summit agreed on practical steps to tackle impunity. UNHCR helped develop an international protocol on the documentation and investigation of sexual violence in conflict which was launched at the summit.

27. Nearly 67 country operations are implementing SGBV prevention and response programmes, in line with this global strategic priority and UNHCR's SGBV prevention and response strategy. The latter was rolled out in 19 priority countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Middle East. Four Senior Regional Protection Officers were positioned in Dakar, Nairobi, Beirut and Panama City to ensure implementation of the SGBV strategy. Dedicated staff were also deployed to country operations to strengthen their capacity to design, implement and monitor SGBV interventions.

C. Refugee protection in mixed flows

28. As protection space in many countries neighbouring conflict areas is coming under increasing pressure, more and more refugees are attempting to reach third countries, often in the hopes of being reunited with family members. Syrians have joined Afghans and Somalis as global refugee populations, with applications for asylum lodged by Syrians in more than 100 countries or territories. Altogether, more than one million individual applications for asylum were submitted in 2013, a 15 per cent increase compared to 2012.

29. UNHCR has seen a worrying increase in the detention of asylum-seekers and refugees alongside irregular migrants. In some countries, this practice has become a routine, rather than an exceptional response to irregular entry. Those detained, including children, are often held in inhumane conditions. In response, UNHCR launched the *Global Strategy – Beyond Detention*, which aims to expand the availability of alternatives to detention and end the detention of children over the next five years.

30. UNHCR is particularly concerned about the increasing number of unaccompanied and separated children seeking asylum. More than 25,000 applied for asylum in 77 countries in 2013. Most are Afghans, South Sudanese and Somalis. Large numbers of unaccompanied minors from Central America also arrived in the United States of America, many of them fleeing organized crime, generalized violence and abuse and neglect.

31. Driven by desperation, thousands of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants took to the seas, risking their lives on overcrowded, unseaworthy vessels in an effort to find safety and stability elsewhere. Large numbers of women and children, including newborns and unaccompanied minors, were among them. There were reports of abuse, rape and torture by smugglers. Some reportedly threw passengers overboard to prevent capsizing or avoid detection, resulting in many undocumented casualties. Deterrent measures by some States included interceptions, push-backs and *refoulement*.

32. In Asia, the number of boat departures from the Bay of Bengal has risen dramatically since June 2012, when inter-communal violence erupted in Rakhine State in

Myanmar. There were numerous incidents in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden (with people making the dangerous journey from the Horn of Africa to the Middle East) as well as in the Caribbean. The increase in maritime movements in the Mediterranean led to hundreds of deaths at sea, including many Syrians who fled war in their country. In one incident alone, in early October 2013, more than 360 persons lost their lives off the coast of the Italian island of Lampedusa. In response, Italy launched the *Mare Nostrum* operation to reinforce patrols and rescue capacity in the Mediterranean Sea. Since the start of the initiative in October 2013, more than 72,000 people were rescued at sea.

33. This global phenomenon will continue as long as there are drivers of irregular maritime flight, including conflict, protracted displacement, statelessness, the absence or inadequacy of protection, discrimination, family separation and poverty. Concerted action on the part of countries of origin, transit and destination, including coastal and non-coastal States, is needed. States are urged to work together through coordinated regional responses to rescue people at sea, while exploring alternative legal channels to prevent people from having to make these dangerous journeys in the first place. In response, UNHCR has launched the Global Initiative on Protection at Sea which aims to strengthen search-and-rescue capacities, arrangements for securing safe disembarkation, reception conditions and identification and referral mechanisms for those in need of protection.

D. The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol

34. The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol remain two of the most widely ratified international treaties. There were no new accessions or withdrawals of reservations to these instruments during the reporting period. Almost 70 States retain reservations to the 1951 Convention or its 1967 Protocol. UNHCR strongly urges States to consider accession and to remove reservations to these instruments.

E. Statelessness

35. UNHCR continued to expand its statelessness activities and forge new partnerships, encouraging an enlargement in the pool of actors working to address the issue. Heightened international awareness, as well as greater resolve by States and other stakeholders to prevent and eradicate statelessness, have led to significant results. In October 2013, the Executive Committee adopted a conclusion[3] on civil registration, emphasizing that birth registration is essential in preventing statelessness and encouraging States to make it accessible.

36. Progress was made in reducing statelessness through the acquisition or confirmation of nationality. According to available data, approximately 37,700 persons who were formerly stateless acquired nationality in 19 countries in 2013. UNHCR provided advice on the reform of nationality laws to prevent and reduce statelessness in 67 countries.

37. Twenty-seven countries maintain provisions in their nationality laws that discriminate against women, preventing mothers from conferring nationality on their children and leading to statelessness. Over 60 countries prevent women from acquiring, changing or retaining their nationality on an equal basis as men. In recent years, 11 countries reformed their laws to ensure gender parity, including Senegal in 2013. A campaign to end gender discrimination in nationality laws was launched in June 2014 in cooperation with UN Women, Tilburg University and several NGOs.

38. UNHCR continued to promote accession to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. Adding to the increasing trend of accessions in recent years, seven States –

[3] See A/68/12/Add.1, para 13.

Côte d'Ivoire, Jamaica, Lithuania, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Peru and Ukraine – acceded to either or both of the conventions since the beginning of 2013. Belgium, the Gambia, Georgia and Paraguay confirmed that they would deposit their instruments of accession to one or both of the conventions at a Special Treaty Event in Geneva on 1 July 2014. These accessions will bring the number of States parties to the 1954 Convention to 82 and to the 1961 Convention to 58.

39. With an estimated 10 million stateless persons worldwide, statelessness remains a global problem of vast proportions. Yet, experience has shown that with sufficient political will at the national level, it can be resolved. To that end, UNHCR is working on a new campaign to end statelessness within a decade, the launch of which coincides with the 60th anniversary of the 1954 Convention.

F. Internal displacement

40. The global number of IDPs is estimated at 33.3 million, the highest number ever recorded and almost 6.3 million more than the previous year. The number of IDPs who benefited from UNHCR's protection and assistance activities stood at 23.9 million. Recognizing that the affected State has primary responsibility for IDPs, UNHCR's engagement with IDPs is situated within the framework of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's cluster approach.

41. Escalating conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic displaced internally an estimated 4.5 million persons, bringing the total number of IDPs in the country to some 6.5 million. In Colombia, there are 5.4 million IDPs, and the Government estimates that some 115,000 were newly displaced in 2013. On the African continent, ongoing fighting displaced close to one million people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (bringing the total number of IDPs in the country to almost three million), 390,000 in Sudan and 111,000 in Mali. At the peak of the crisis in the Central African Republic, close to one million people were internally displaced, including 700,000 in Bangui. Renewed conflict and security concerns also displaced 124,000 persons in Afghanistan.

42. Over the past year, humanitarian assistance and protection were often hampered by insecurity and restrictions in movement, making it difficult to reach populations in remote and besieged areas. The absence of governance and the rule of law in some areas provided fertile ground for human rights violations and war crimes to be committed with impunity. Meanwhile, a number of positive normative developments took place over the past year, including the adoption of national policies on internal displacement in Afghanistan and Yemen. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria and Somalia are also developing national policies on internal displacement. Ukraine is developing legislation on the protection of IDPs, and Georgia initiated the process of revising its law relating to status recognition for second and third generation IDP children. There were five accessions to the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, bringing the total number of parties to 22.

43. Despite considerable progress over the last decade in developing tools, policies and legislation to enhance IDP protection, numerous gaps persist. In response, the High Commissioner's 2013 Dialogue on Protection Challenges focused on IDPs. It identified several practical ways for the international community to enhance protection and assistance for this population.

44. UNHCR remains committed to being a predictable and reliable partner in collaborative efforts to address and resolve the plight of people who are displaced within their own country. During the reporting period, UNHCR was responsible for leading, coordinating and supporting assessments and response for 20 protection, 8 shelter and 7 camp coordination and camp management clusters, or other coordination mechanisms. The global shelter cluster, co-led by UNHCR and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, developed an enhanced surge capacity arrangement, in

cooperation with NGOs and other partners, to support IDP operations. The global camp coordination and camp management cluster, co-chaired by UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration, established a rapid response team and deployed experts to all new emergencies in 2013.

45. By mid-2014, the global protection cluster provided support to 31 country-level protection clusters and other field coordination mechanisms, 20 of which were led by UNHCR. It provided operational advice and support to the field through its operations cell, help desk, periodic newsletters and website. The global protection cluster worked closely with country-level protection clusters to support strategic plans and inter-agency appeals, comprehensive needs assessments and protection monitoring.

IV. Durable solutions

A. Protracted situations and comprehensive solutions

46. While responding to emergencies, UNHCR also made concerted efforts to advance durable solutions in protracted situations. More than half of the world's refugees live in protracted exile, and the average length of displacement for both refugees and IDPs has increased in recent decades. In 2013, a Solutions Steering Group was established by UNHCR to analyse its approach to solutions globally and make structural recommendations related to the budgeting and planning cycle for work in this area. Additionally, $20 million was allocated for projects in 2014 aimed at moving particular groups towards a solution. Funding is being disbursed on the basis of proposals from the field which demonstrate a clear strategy to achieve solutions and have a strong partnership component. More than 40 proposals were submitted for consideration. Donors are encouraged to provide additional funds to complement and expand support for these endeavours.

47. Advancing solutions requires strong commitment from the international community. In 2014, Denmark hosted the Copenhagen Roundtable, building on recommendations from previous discussions in the Netherlands and Japan, to agree among a wide range of actors involved in humanitarian response and long-term development on ways to address protracted displacement. One concrete outcome was the new Solutions Alliance[4], a network of governments, humanitarian and development organizations, civil society and the private sector that aim to find innovative solutions to displacement. UNHCR is one of the five co-leads of the Alliance, alongside the Danish and Colombian Governments, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Rescue Committee. Thus far, national groups for Somalia and for Zambia have been established to explore innovative solutions to these displacement situations.

48. Meanwhile, UNHCR continues to work with States and other partners on comprehensive solutions strategies. In Africa, a multi-year plan of action aims to address the situation of 430,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo; some 50,000 are expected to be resettled by 2017, and options are being explored for the others. Further progress has been achieved on the comprehensive solutions strategy for former Angolan refugees. In 2013, over 1,700 Angolan refugees repatriated with UNHCR's assistance, mostly from Botswana and Zambia, and consultations are underway to plan the repatriation of the remaining 25,000 Angolans wishing to return home. The local integration of Angolans in some countries of asylum advanced, with the issuance of residence permits and

4 Further information is available at www.solutionsalliance.org

personal documentation. Under the Rwandan comprehensive solutions strategy, some 7,300 former Rwandan refugees from 12 countries returned voluntarily, while naturalization commitments were made by a number of host countries. In 2013, the Global Initiative on Somali Refugees was launched to find new approaches to address this protracted situation and galvanize support for comprehensive solutions. UNHCR is also working to resolve other protracted refugee situations, including Ghanaians in Togo; Chadians in Niger; and Togolese in Benin and Ghana.

49. In the Americas, a comprehensive solutions initiative was developed in Ecuador to improve livelihood opportunities for Colombian refugees, while pursuing resettlement and advancing the prospect of labour mobility and migratory solutions within the region. The Agreement Relating to Residence Permits for Nationals of States parties to Mercosur facilitates solutions for Colombian refugees in the region by permitting migration to Argentina or Brazil. In Costa Rica, most Colombian refugees are now advancing towards naturalization and are less dependent on aid.

50. In Asia, UNHCR continues to work with concerned governments and partners to implement the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration and Assistance to Host Countries. Portfolios of projects to address the needs of Afghan refugees and host communities were developed to advance solutions on a regional basis. Refugees are being equipped with the skills needed in their potential areas of return. Pakistan's new national policy on Afghan refugees extends the tripartite agreement on voluntary repatriation and the validity of the proof of registration cards until December 2015. In addition to hosting over 800,000 registered Afghan refugees, the Islamic Republic of Iran has implemented a comprehensive regularization plan for undocumented Afghans in the country, providing legal temporary stay arrangements on the basis of renewable residence permits placed in passports.

51. In Europe, a three-year EU-funded project for Bosnia and Herzegovina led by UNHCR is aimed at implementing the Revised Strategy for the implementation of Annex VII of the Dayton Peace Agreement and supporting solutions for IDPs through a joint needs-based prioritization of communities and families with specific needs. As part of the durable solutions strategy, UNHCR has recommended that host States apply by the end of 2014 the "ceased circumstances" cessation clause for the refugee population displaced from Croatia during the 1991-1995 conflict. This could be progressively implemented between 2014 and 2017.

B. Voluntary return

52. In 2013, some 414,600 refugees returned home voluntarily, including 206,000 with UNHCR's assistance. Down from 526,000 the previous year, this is the fourth lowest level of returns in the past 25 years. The countries with the largest number of returnees included the Democratic Republic of the Congo (68,400), Iraq (60,900), Afghanistan (39,700), Somalia (36,100), Côte d'Ivoire (20,000), Sudan (17,000) and Mali (14,300).

53. UNHCR's tripartite agreement with Somalia and Kenya established a framework that underlines the shared principle of voluntary return. While relative stability in some parts of Somalia has triggered the spontaneous return of some IDPs and refugees, the conditions are not yet in place for organized voluntary returns. In Mali, humanitarian and development partners are collaborating with the Government and local communities on a return strategy for IDPs and refugees. While the situation in northern Mali is not yet conducive to large-scale returns, refugees in Niger and Mauritania who wish to return to certain locations are being assisted to do so.

54. Close to 1.4 million IDPs returned home during the year, about one third with UNHCR's assistance. In Yemen, some 93,000 IDPs were able to return to their homes in Abyan.

C. Resettlement

55. Resettlement remains essential in comprehensive solutions frameworks, serving as an important protection tool and a mechanism for international responsibility-sharing. As a solution, however, resettlement is still available to less than 1 per cent of the world's refugee population, and the needs continue to vastly outnumber the places available. Currently, an estimated 950,000 refugees require resettlement, and approximately 80,000 regular places are made available on an annual basis. The total number of countries offering resettlement stood at 27, unchanged from 2012. UNHCR continues to advocate for the initiation and expansion of resettlement programmes and for countries that provide resettlement on an ad hoc basis to develop more predictable, regular programmes.

56. In 2013, UNHCR submitted some 93,200 refugees for resettlement, up from 74,800 in 2012. The majority were refugees from Myanmar (23,500), Iraq (13,200), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (12,200), Somalia (9,000) and Bhutan (7,100). Women and girls at risk constituted more than 12 per cent of all submissions, again surpassing for the third consecutive year the 10 per cent target set by the Executive Committee in its Conclusion No. 105 (LVII) of 2006.[5]

57. UNHCR redoubled its engagement with resettlement countries to simplify procedures, reduce lengthy processing times and encourage the removal of discriminatory selection criteria. It also promoted the use of innovative resettlement processing methods, including interviews by video conference, to overcome the difficulties faced by some resettlement countries in accessing certain refugee populations due to safety and security concerns.

58. A total of 98,400 refugees were admitted by resettlement countries, some 9,400 more than in 2012. The United States of America admitted the majority (66,200), followed by Australia (13,200), Canada (12,200), Sweden (1,900) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (970).

59. Resettlement played an increasingly important protection role in UNHCR's emergency responses. To relieve pressure on the countries hosting Syrian refugees, an additional 30,000 resettlement places were allocated in 2014 for the most vulnerable, and the aim is to resettle an additional 100,000 by the end of 2016. Several countries have also agreed to reserve places in their annual resettlement quotas for new emergencies.

60. More systematic use was made of the three emergency transit centres in Romania, the Philippines and Slovakia to evacuate refugees in emergency situations and facilitate access for resettlement countries. Over 2,200 refugees were brought safely to one of the centres before proceeding to a final country of resettlement.

D. Local solutions and self-reliance

61. For those who cannot return or be resettled, local solutions are being explored. The December 2011 ministerial intergovernmental event[6] generated additional commitments to local integration as a durable solution. Zambia's pledge to locally integrate

[5] See A/61/12/Add.1, para. 17.

[6] Documentation related to the Ministerial Intergovernmental Event, including the Report of the meeting and the Ministerial Communiqué, may be found at: www.unhcr.org/ministerial.

10,000 Angolans is being realized through the adoption of a strategic framework which foresees alternative legal status for them. The Angolan authorities have also started the screening process for the issuance of national passports in settlements in Zambia, and have already issued some 800 passports in Namibia. In September 2013, the Tanzanian Government completed the screening process for the naturalization of some 1,300 Somali Bantu refugees in the Chogo settlement, and certificates are now being issued for this purpose. In Benin, the Government began issuing 10-year residence permits to Togolese refugees who have been in the country since 2005.

62. UNHCR is committed to supporting the self-reliance of refugees through livelihood interventions. These initiatives empower refugees, decrease their dependency on aid and enable them to contribute economically to their host countries. The scale of UNHCR's livelihoods efforts worldwide has increased dramatically in recent years. The budget for livelihoods activities grew by more than 25 per cent between 2011 and 2012 and by another 15 per cent in 2013. Despite this growth, UNHCR's livelihoods programming remains limited and only reaches a small percentage of refugees. Earlier this year, UNHCR launched a three-year global livelihoods strategy to reinforce the Office's efforts in this area.

63. Strategic partnerships are being pursued with development partners, including the World Bank and UNDP, to help move these efforts forward. Host countries (including relevant line ministries) also have a particularly important role to play. The Office is working to make more effective use of private-sector partnerships to assist the displaced and bring benefits to local communities at the same time. In Dollo Ado, Ethiopia for example, UNHCR and partners are empowering refugees and host communities alike by linking vocational training to income and job creation.

V. Partnerships and coordination

64. In 2013, the Office collaborated with 733 NGOs, of which 567 were national and local and 166 international. Funding channelled through NGOs and other partners reached a record high of more than $1.15 billion, a 23 per cent increase compared to 2012. Attention was given to implementing the recommendations stemming from the High Commissioner's structured dialogue with NGOs and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. This included several joint missions with NGOs to follow up on recommendations pertaining to specific operations, as well as the development of a guidance note to facilitate partnership dialogue in the field. High-level bilateral consultations were held with a number of NGOs to advance new partnership agreements and discuss technical cooperation.

65. UNHCR redoubled its efforts to strengthen partnerships with key United Nations operational agencies. Cooperation with WFP over the past year has focused on increasing the use of cash and voucher-based interventions, shifting the humanitarian response in protracted situations from food aid to self-reliance, and addressing acute malnutrition and anaemia. UNHCR expanded its partnership with UNICEF throughout the year, working together on the provision of community-based health care, immunization programmes and child protection in emergencies.

66. Implementation of the Transformative Agenda, which was adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in December 2011, continued. To ensure complementarity of action, UNHCR developed a refugee coordination model, which outlines the interface with the IASC cluster system for internal displacement and applies lessons drawn from the implementation of the Transformative Agenda and its principles of leadership, accountability and coordination. In April 2014, UNHCR and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs issued a joint note on coordination in mixed situations, where clusters are activated and UNHCR is leading a

refugee operation, spelling out roles and accountabilities. In December 2013, the IASC adopted a statement on the centrality of protection in humanitarian action. The statement, which was coordinated by UNHCR and the global protection cluster, aims to reinforce the collective responsibility to ensure appropriate protection responses from the outset of an emergency.

67. The Office continued to build partnerships with the private sector, the support of which was particularly crucial in a year marked by the eruption of several new crises. Major corporate donors included the IKEA Foundation, LEGO Foundation and UNIQLO. In 2013, Her Highness Sheikha Jawaher bint Mohammed Al Qasimi became UNHCR's first Eminent Advocate, helping to raise support for refugees.

VI. Contributions to UNHCR

68. Host countries play a critical role in refugee protection by keeping their borders open and providing asylum space. Despite the significant financial burden, as well as economic and social costs borne across various sectors, many refugee-hosting States have assumed this responsibility for prolonged periods of time. In 2013, Pakistan remained the country hosting the largest number of refugees, followed by the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, Lebanon hosted the largest number of refugees in relation to its national population, with 178 refugees per 1,000 inhabitants, followed by Jordan. Developing countries hosted 86 per cent of the world's refugees, compared to 70 per cent 10 years ago. Moreover, 46 per cent of refugees under UNHCR's mandate live in countries with a GDP of less than $5,000 per capita. Without the generosity of host countries, UNHCR would not been able to carry out its mandate.

69. UNHCR's global needs-based budget for 2013 amounted to $5,335.4 million[7], comprising an initial budget of $3,924.2 million approved by the Executive Committee and $1,413.7 million for seven supplementary budgets created throughout the year to address unforeseen emergency needs. Africa continued to account for the largest portion of programmed activities, at approximately $1,967 million, or 39 per cent. This was followed by North Africa and the Middle East at $1,613 million, or 32 per cent.

70. The Office received strong support from its donors, reaching a record $2,965 million in fresh contributions. Nevertheless, only 61 per cent of the budgetary requirements were fulfilled, leaving a significant gap in the resources required to address the increasing humanitarian needs. While work continued to broaden UNHCR's sources of income in 2013, approximately 52 per cent of the voluntary contributions were provided by its top-three donors (the United States of America, Japan and the European Union), and 82 per cent by the top-10 donors. Private sector supporters collectively donated $191 million to the Office, a 46 per cent increase over 2012.

VII. Accountability and oversight

71. In order to respond more effectively to the needs of a growing population of concern, UNHCR undertook a series of institutional reform measures[8] over the last decade. During the reporting period, consolidation of these reforms continued with a focus on accountability and oversight.

72. Two recently-created oversight bodies – the Independent Audit and Oversight Committee (IAOC) and the Internal Compliance and Accountability Committee (ICAC) – were fully operational and made important contributions through their work. The IAOC, which presented its first written report in September 2013, has focused its work on:

7 Table II shows a breakdown of the budget by region and pillar.

8 See A/68/12 (Part II), paras 38-48.

(1) oversight planning processes; (2) the adequacy of resources devoted to oversight; (3) management responses to oversight recommendations; and (4) internal controls to manage organizational risk. Meanwhile, the ICAC played a constructive role in ensuring effective organizational accountability by monitoring the recommendations received from internal and external oversight bodies, particularly recurrent findings, unsatisfactory audit reports and recommendations over two years old.

73. The in-housing of UNHCR's internal audit function, as recommended by the IAOC, is still under consideration and the Office is currently studying various options. In the meantime, the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) will continue providing internal audit services to UNHCR. The inspection function has been strengthened through initiatives to enhance compliance reporting and to include relevant audit standards and tools in inspection methodology. Following an independent peer review by the European-Anti Fraud Office (OLAF) in December 2013, as well as recommendations by the IAOC, the investigation function has been strengthened through the establishment of several specialist positions. Following up on recommendations made by OIOS, UNHCR is also looking at strengthening its evaluation service.

74. A small unit dedicated to rolling out enterprise risk management (ERM) has been fully operational since December 2013. The unit undertook a number of pilot initiatives and a risk assessment of the Syria operation. It is finalizing a corporate ERM policy and developing procedures to roll out ERM throughout the organization.

75. With one-third of its budget expensed through partners, UNHCR has focused on strengthening project control and oversight of implementing partnership management. In July 2013, a new policy on the selection and retention of partners was issued, with the objective of ensuring that the most suitable organizations in a given operation are chosen to implement projects. Standard project partnership agreements were revised to strengthen clauses relating to inspection, monitoring, audit, investigation and ethical considerations, consistent with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and policies related to project management.

76. UNHCR remains committed to promoting and adhering to the highest standards of accountability in the use of its resources and has adopted a zero-tolerance stance towards cases of fraud and corruption. Following the issuance of the Strategic Framework for the Prevention of Fraud and Corruption in 2013, the Office issued a policy on anti-money laundering in June 2014 geared towards prevention.

77. UNHCR's Ethics Office has continued to promote ethical behaviour among staff; provide confidential advice on an array of issues, including conflict of interest, engagement in outside activities, sexual harassment and abuse of authority and other ethical dilemmas and grievances; and provide training on ethics. It also coordinated a financial disclosure programme, which had 100 per cent compliance, and code of conduct sessions.

VIII. Conclusion

78. Looking ahead, a number of factors will remain essential in allowing UNHCR to deliver under growing pressure: (1) continued generosity of host countries and local communities; (2) strong financial support from traditional and new donors; (3) continued investment in partnerships; (4) ongoing commitment to increasing productivity and decreasing structural costs; (5) emphasis on innovation; and (6) sufficient support to UNHCR staff, particularly those working in remote and dangerous places.

79. It seems unlikely that the current trend of growing forced displacement will be reversed in the near future. New conflicts continue to erupt while ongoing crises remain unresolved, forcing millions of people to flee and keeping them in displacement for prolonged periods of time. This means that an ever growing number of people depend on humanitarian assistance to survive, stretching the capacities of host communities,

humanitarian agencies and donors. Humanitarian budgets cannot be expected to meet these growing needs alone. It is, therefore, crucial that humanitarian aid be accompanied by structural development assistance to support both the affected populations and host communities. Strengthened partnerships with development actors will be indispensable to achieve this.

80. While humanitarian and development aid are essential, they cannot be a substitute for political solutions. The dramatic increase in forced displacement witnessed over the last years is the result of a collective failure to resolve and prevent conflict. The international community must overcome its differences and find solutions to today's conflicts in the Central African Republic, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, and elsewhere, bringing closure to humanitarian crises so that people can go home and tomorrow's wars can be prevented.

Table 1

Refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees (refugees and IDPs), stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR by country/territory of asylum, end-2013

All data are provisional and subject to change.

Country or territory of asylum/residence[1]	REFUGEES					Returned refugees[5]	IDPs protected/ assisted by UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations[6]	Returned IDPs[7]	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate[8]	Various[9]	Total population of concern
	Refugees[2]	People in refugee-like situations[3]	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	*of whom: assisted by UNHCR*	Asylum-seekers (pending cases)[4]						
Afghanistan	72	*16,791*	16,863	*16,863*	66	39,666	631,286	21,830	-	275,486	985,197
Albania	93	-	93	*93*	228	-	-	-	7,443	-	7,764
Algeria[10]	94,150	-	94,150	*90,145*	1,815	1	-	-	-	-	95,966
Angola	23,783	-	23,783	*5,072*	20,039	1,666	-	-	-	-	45,488
Argentina	3,362	-	3,362	*119*	916	-	-	-	-	-	4,278
Armenia	3,132	*10,600*	13,732	*6,052*	77	-	-	-	180	-	13,989
Aruba	1	-	1	*1*	5	-	-	-	1	-	7
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Australia	34,503	-	34,503	-	13,559	-	-	-	-	-	48,062
Austria	55,598	-	55,598	-	22,745	-	-	-	604	-	78,947
Azerbaijan	1,380	-	1,380	*1,380*	278	-	609,029	-	3,585	-	614,272
Bahamas	15	-	15	*14*	12	-	-	-	-	-	27
Bahrain	294	-	294	*294*	52	-	-	-	-	-	346
Bangladesh[11]	31,145	*200,000*	231,145	*35,645*	9	-	-	-	-	-	231,154
Barbados	1	-	1	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Belarus	604	-	604	*272*	86	-	-	-	6,712	-	7,402
Belgium	25,633	-	25,633	-	11,483	-	-	-	2,466	-	39,582
Belize	21	-	21	*6*	63	-	-	-	-	-	84
Benin	194	-	194	*194*	108	-	-	-	-	-	302
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	748	-	748	*161*	6	-	-	-	-	-	754
Bonaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,926	-	6,926	*290*	42	130	84,500	18,949	792	52,437	163,776
Botswana	2,773	-	2,773	*2,773*	173	-	-	-	-	49	2,995
Brazil	5,196	-	5,196	*891*	4,634	-	-	-	2	12,318	22,150
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,524	-	20,524
Bulgaria	4,320	-	4,320	*2,462*	4,560	-	-	-	-	-	8,880
Burkina Faso	29,234	-	29,234	*28,915*	791	-	-	-	-	-	30,025
Burundi	45,490	-	45,490	*45,490*	6,045	2,126	78,948	-	1,302	463	134,374
Cabo Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	68	-	68	*68*	12	-	-	-	-	-	80
Cameroon	107,346	*7,407*	114,753	*114,753*	8,337	-	-	-	-	-	123,090
Canada	160,349	-	160,349	-	22,148	-	-	-	-	-	182,497
Cayman Islands	6	-	6	*6*	5	-	-	-	-	-	11
Central African Rep.	14,322	-	14,322	*14,322*	2,636	1	894,421	-	-	-	911,380
Chad	434,479	-	434,479	*410,979*	310	387	19,791	-	-	-	454,967
Chile	1,743	-	1,743	*185*	421	-	-	-	-	-	2,164
China[12]	301,047	-	301,047	*144*	380	-	-	-	-	-	301,427
- Hong Kong SAR, China	126	-	126	*126*	1,871	-	-	-	1	-	1,998
- Macao SAR, China	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Colombia	224	-	224	*42*	71	17	5,368,138	-	12	-	5,368,462
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	51,037	-	51,037	*51,037*	2,651	29	-	-	-	1,055	54,772
Costa Rica	12,749	*7,820*	20,569	*16,501*	616	-	-	-	-	-	21,185
Côte d'Ivoire	2,980	-	2,980	*2,980*	607	20,028	24,000	21,000	700,000	132	768,747
Croatia	656	*28*	684	*684*	210	503	-	-	2,886	18,046	20,329
Cuba	384	-	384	*257*	1	-	-	-	-	-	385
Curaçao	15	-	15	*15*	46	-	-	-	-	-	61
Cyprus[13]	3,883	-	3,883	-	2,651	-	-	-	-	-	6,534
Czech Rep.	3,184	-	3,184	-	314	-	-	-	1,502	-	5,000
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	113,362	-	113,362	*50,204*	1,461	68,428	2,963,799	595,200	-	71,257	3,813,507
Denmark	13,170	-	13,170	-	1,639	-	-	-	4,263	-	19,072
Djibouti	20,015	-	20,015	*20,015*	3,795	-	-	-	-	-	23,810
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Rep.[14]	721	-	721	*721*	824	-	-	-	210,000	-	211,545

Ecuador[15]	54,789	88,344	123,133	54,789	12,454	1	-	-	-	-	135,588
Egypt	230,086	-	230,086	180,086	23,159	-	-	-	23	-	253,268
El Salvador	44	-	44	31	5	-	-	-	-	-	49
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	3,166	-	3,166	3,166	3	-	-	-	-	64	3,233
Estonia	70	-	70	-	25	-	-	-	91,281	-	91,376
Ethiopia	433,936	-	433,936	433,936	934	29	-	-	-	1,004	435,903
Fiji	5	-	5	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	14
Finland	11,252	-	11,252	-	1,532	-	-	-	2,122	-	14,906
France	232,487	-	232,487	-	51,732	-	-	-	1,247	-	285,466
Gabon	1,594	-	1,594	1,594	2,436	-	-	-	-	-	4,030
Gambia	9,563	-	9,563	9,560	-	-	-	-	-	212	9,775
Georgia	356	491	847	847	340	1	257,611	-	778	-	259,575
Germany[16]	187,567	-	187,567	-	135,581	-	-	-	11,709	-	334,857
Ghana	18,681	-	18,681	18,664	1,836	3	-	-	-	-	20,520
Greece	3,485	-	3,485	-	49,830	-	-	-	178	19,534	73,027
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	180	-	180	19	15	-	-	-	-	-	175
Guinea	8,560	-	8,560	8,560	315	3	-	-	-	-	8,878
Guinea-Bissau	8,535	-	8,535	8,535	109	-	-	-	-	-	8,644
Guyana	11	-	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Haiti	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
Honduras	16	-	16	4	22	-	-	-	1	-	39
Hungary	2,440	-	2,440	-	1,886	-	-	-	113	-	4,439
Iceland	79	-	79	-	279	-	-	-	119	-	477
India	188,395	-	188,395	22,721	3,675	-	-	-	-	-	192,070
Indonesia	3,206	-	3,206	3,206	7,110	-	-	-	-	-	10,316
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	857,354	-	857,354	857,354	47	1	-	-	-	-	857,402
Iraq	246,298	-	246,298	246,298	5,991	60,881	954,128	63,270	120,000	-	1,450,568
Ireland	6,001	-	6,001	-	5,507	-	-	-	73	-	11,581
Israel[17]	103	48,222	48,325	4,656	7,889	-	-	-	14	-	56,228
Italy	78,081	-	78,081	-	13,653	-	-	-	350	-	92,084
Jamaica	21	-	21	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	22
Japan[18]	2,584	-	2,584	555	6,742	-	-	-	852	-	10,178
Jordan[19]	641,915	-	641,915	606,692	4,397	-	-	-	-	-	646,312
Kazakhstan	584	-	584	584	77	-	-	-	6,942	3,675	11,278
Kenya	534,938	-	534,938	534,938	52,285	-	-	-	20,000	-	607,223
Kuwait	635	-	635	635	1,030	-	-	-	93,000	-	94,665
Kyrgyzstan	466	-	466	466	378	-	-	-	11,425	-	12,269
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	180	-	180	-	194	-	-	-	267,789	-	268,143
Lebanon	856,546	-	856,546	856,546	2,274	-	-	-	-	3,706	862,526
Lesotho	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Liberia	53,245	8	53,253	53,253	54	84	-	-	1	1,540	54,932
Libya	25,561	-	25,561	25,561	6,606	-	53,579	5,360	-	-	91,086
Liechtenstein	97	-	97	-	17	-	-	-	2	-	116
Lithuania	916	-	916	-	74	-	-	-	3,892	-	4,882
Luxembourg	2,873	-	2,873	-	1,019	-	-	-	177	-	4,069
Madagascar	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
Malawi	5,796	-	5,796	5,796	11,139	-	-	-	-	-	16,935
Malaysia	96,868	645	97,513	97,507	43,039	-	-	-	40,000	80,000	260,552
Mali	14,316	-	14,316	13,832	293	14,281	254,822	42,253	-	-	325,965
Malta	9,906	-	9,906	-	902	-	-	-	-	-	10,808
Mauritania	66,767	26,000	92,767	66,767	845	-	-	-	-	-	93,612
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,831	-	1,831	286	1,352	-	-	-	13	-	3,196
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	34	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Mongolia	9	-	9	9	4	-	-	-	16	-	29
Montenegro	8,476	-	8,476	8,476	195	-	-	-	3,341	8,093	20,105
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	1,470	-	1,470	1,470	3,503	-	-	-	-	-	4,973
Mozambique	4,445	-	4,445	2,344	10,674	-	-	-	-	-	15,119
Myanmar[20]	-	-	-	-	-	3,009	372,000	27,383	810,000	-	1,212,392
Namibia	2,332	-	2,332	2,332	1,152	28	-	-	-	1,880	5,182
Nauru[17]	-	-	-	-	534	-	-	-	-	-	534
Nepal[21]	46,305	-	46,305	31,305	236	-	-	-	-	425	46,966
Netherlands[22]	74,707	-	74,707	-	10,420	-	-	-	1,951	-	87,078
New Zealand	1,403	-	1,403	-	308	-	-	-	-	-	1,711
Nicaragua	189	-	189	88	17	-	-	-	1	-	207
Niger	57,661	-	57,661	57,661	84	-	-	-	-	35,166	92,911
Nigeria	1,694	-	1,694	1,694	815	17	-	-	-	-	2,526
Norway	46,106	-	46,106	-	8,344	-	-	-	1,975	-	54,425
Oman	138	-	138	138	79	-	-	-	-	-	217

Pakistan	1,616,507	-	1,616,507	*1,616,507*	5,386	4	747,498	90,637	-	-	2,460,032
Palau	1	-	1	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Panama	2,665	*15,000*	17,665	*231*	630	-	-	-	2	-	18,297
Papua New Guinea[15]	4,797	*4,581*	9,378	-	404	-	-	-	-	-	9,782
Paraguay	136	-	136	*13*	1	-	-	-	-	-	137
Peru	1,162	-	1,162	*79*	507	-	-	-	-	-	1,669
Philippines	182	-	182	*35*	79	-	117,369	211,607	6,015	68	335,320
Poland	16,438	-	16,438	-	2,151	-	-	-	10,825	-	29,414
Portugal	598	-	598	-	206	-	-	-	553	-	1,357
Qatar	130	-	130	*130*	11	-	-	-	1,200	-	1,341
Rep. of Korea	547	-	547	*139*	2,397	-	-	-	194	-	3,138
Rep. of Moldova	250	-	250	*250*	87	-	-	-	2,029	-	2,366
Romania	1,770	-	1,770	*161*	150	-	-	-	297	-	2,217
Russian Federation	3,458	-	3,458	*3,458*	1,240	-	-	-	178,000	7,259	189,957
Rwanda	73,349	-	73,349	*73,349*	214	7,803	-	-	-	124	81,490
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Saint Lucia	5	-	5	*5*	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	532	*27*	559	*559*	99	-	-	-	70,000	-	70,658
Senegal	14,247	-	14,247	*14,247*	2,481	-	-	-	-	-	16,728
Serbia (and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (	57,083	-	57,083	*7,816*	400	168	227,495	780	4,195	777	290,898
Sierra Leone	2,817	-	2,817	*1,583*	38	-	-	-	-	-	2,855
Singapore	3	-	3	*3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Snt Maarten (Dutch part)	3	-	3	*3*	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Slovakia	701	-	701	-	200	-	-	-	1,523	138	2,562
Slovenia	213	-	213	-	21	-	-	-	4	-	238
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Somalia	2,425	-	2,425	*2,425*	9,876	36,100	1,133,000	104,706	-	69	1,286,176
South Africa[23]	65,881	-	65,881	*13,147*	232,211	-	-	-	-	-	298,092
South Sudan[24]	229,587	-	229,587	*229,587*	39	394	331,097	-	-	-	561,117
Spain	4,637	-	4,637	-	4,344	-	-	-	270	-	9,251
Sri Lanka[25]	145	-	145	*145*	1,607	920	42,191	40,691	-	-	85,554
State of Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Sudan[26]	124,328	*35,529*	159,857	*99,663*	10,808	16,954	1,873,300	19,471	-	3,259	2,083,649
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	507	-	507	*163*	535	-	-	-	-	3	1,045
Sweden	114,175	-	114,175	-	27,724	-	-	-	20,450	-	162,349
Switzerland	52,464	-	52,464	-	22,130	-	-	-	79	-	74,673
Syrian Arab Rep.[27]	149,292	-	149,292	*31,390*	2,495	140,761	6,520,800	-	160,000	-	6,973,348
Tajikistan	2,048	-	2,048	*1,947*	2,271	-	-	-	1,364	-	5,683
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	687	*295*	982	*982*	1,092	-	-	-	819	-	2,893
Thailand[28]	78,970	*57,529*	136,499	*78,970*	4,712	-	-	-	506,197	216	647,624
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Togo	20,613	-	20,613	*12,150*	429	112	-	-	-	-	21,154
Tonga	3	-	3	*3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Trinidad and Tobago	20	-	20	*4*	42	-	-	-	-	-	62
Tunisia	730	-	730	*730*	364	3	-	-	-	-	1,097
Turcs and Caicos Islands	4	-	4	*4*	6	-	-	-	-	-	10
Turkey[29]	609,938	-	609,938	*609,938*	52,467	-	-	-	780	306	663,491
Turkmenistan	45	-	45	*45*	-	-	-	-	8,320	-	8,365
Uganda	220,555	-	220,555	*220,555*	24,221	4	-	-	-	50,000	294,780
Ukraine	2,968	-	2,968	*516*	5,478	-	-	-	33,271	-	41,717
United Arab Emirates	603	-	603	*603*	77	-	-	-	-	-	680
United Kingdom	126,055	-	126,055	-	23,070	-	-	-	205	-	149,330
United Rep. of Tanzania	102,099	-	102,099	*79,872*	407	-	-	-	-	162,256	264,762
United States[30]	263,662	-	263,662	-	84,343	-	-	-	-	-	348,005
Uruguay	203	-	203	*99*	42	-	-	-	-	-	245
Uzbekistan	141	-	141	*141*	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
Vanuatu	2	-	2	*2*	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4,340	*200,000*	204,340	*23,269*	1,073	-	-	-	-	-	205,413
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	11,000
Yemen	241,288	-	241,288	*241,288*	8,197	4	306,614	93,055	-	-	649,158
Zambia	23,594	-	23,594	*23,594*	2,220	-	-	-	-	27,205	53,019
Zimbabwe	6,389	-	6,389	*6,389*	480	2	60,139	-	-	97	67,107
Total	11,003,862	699,317	11,703,179	*8,519,364*	1,171,762	414,554	23,925,555	1,356,182	3,469,250	836,100	42,876,582

UNHCR Bureaux											
- Central Africa-Great Lakes	508,599	7,407	516,006	430,621	24,187	78,387	3,937,188	586,200	1,302	236,155	5,387,405
- East and Horn of Africa	2,003,429	35,529	2,038,958	1,955,264	102,271	53,868	3,357,188	124,177	20,000	54,396	5,750,858
- Southern Africa	135,542	-	135,542	81,622	278,633	1,696	60,139	-	-	29,015	505,025
- Western Africa	242,340	8	242,348	231,828	7,960	34,528	278,822	63,253	700,001	37,050	1,363,962
Total Africa	2,889,910	42,944	2,932,854	2,679,335	413,051	168,479	7,633,317	782,630	721,303	355,616	13,007,250
Asia and Pacific	3,267,531	279,546	3,547,077	2,784,496	94,924	43,600	1,910,344	392,148	1,422,850	359,870	7,770,813
Middle East and North Africa	2,556,538	74,249	2,630,787	2,333,988	88,885	201,655	7,835,121	161,675	444,237	3,708	11,346,066
Europe	1,775,087	11,414	1,786,501	643,677	464,603	802	1,178,635	19,729	670,828	104,590	4,225,688
Americas	514,796	291,164	805,960	97,868	130,299	18	5,368,138	-	210,032	12,318	6,526,765
Total	11,003,862	699,317	11,703,179	8,519,364	1,171,762	414,554	23,925,555	1,356,182	3,469,250	836,100	42,876,582
UN major regions											
Africa	3,308,674	68,944	3,377,618	3,024,094	449,345	168,483	7,686,896	787,980	721,328	355,616	13,547,264
Asia	5,983,260	334,305	6,317,565	5,371,931	168,310	245,252	10,558,526	548,473	1,872,385	363,882	20,074,613
Europe	1,156,398	323	1,156,721	25,460	408,790	801	311,995	19,729	665,507	104,284	2,667,827
Latin America and the Caribbean	90,785	291,164	381,949	97,868	23,808	18	5,368,138	-	210,032	12,318	5,996,263
Northern America	424,011	-	424,011	-	106,491	-	-	-	-	-	530,502
Oceania	40,714	4,581	45,295	11	14,818	-	-	-	-	-	60,113
Total	11,003,862	699,317	11,703,179	8,519,364	1,171,762	414,554	23,925,555	1,356,182	3,469,250	836,100	42,876,582

Notes

The data are generally provided by Governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection.

A dash ("-") indicates that the value is zero, not available or not applicable.

[1] Country or territory of asylum or residence.

[2] Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951UN Convention/1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention, in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted a complementary form of protection and those

[3] This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.

[4] Persons whose application for asylum or refugee status is pending at any stage in the asylum procedure.

[5] Refugees who have returned to their place of origin during the calendar year. Source: country of origin and asylum.

[6] Persons who are displaced within their country and to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance. It also includes people in IDP-like situations. This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are inside their country of nationality or habitual residence and who face protection risks similar to those of IDPs but who, for practical or other reasons, could not be reported as such.

[7] IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR who have returned to their place of origin during the calendar year.

[8] Refers to persons who are not considered as nationals by any State under the operation of its law. This category refers to persons who fall under the agency's statelessness mandate because they are stateless according to this international definition, but data from some countries may also include persons with undetermined nationality.

[9] Refers to individuals who do not necessarily fall directly into any of the other groups but to whom UNHCR may extend its protection and/or assistance services. These activities might be based on humanitarian or other special grounds.

[10] According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps.

[11] The total figure includes 200,000 persons originating from Myanmar in a refugee-like situation. The Government of Bangladesh estimates the population to be between 300,000 and 500,000.

[12] The 300,000 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.

[13] UNHCR's assistance activities for IDPs in Cyprus ended in 1999. Visit the website of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) for further information.

[14] The figure for stateless persons is based on an official survey released in May 2015 by the National Bureau for Statistics and refers to the estimated number of individuals resident in the country who belong to the first generation born on Dominican territory to Haitian migrant parents. No population data is currently available on subsequent generations born in the Dominican Republic.

[15] Figure for asylum-seekers refers to mid-2015 in the absence of updated information available.

[16] Refugee figures in Germany were reduced due to an alignment of the definitions used to count refugees. As a result, only those with a particular protection status are now included in the statistics reported by UNHCR. Persons potentially of concern to UNHCR but who cannot be identified as such based on the nature of their recorded status are no longer taken into account for statistical purposes. This figure is consistent with the one used by the Government of Germany when responding to Parliament regarding queries over the number of refugees and persons benefiting from protection status in Germany.

[17] All figures refer to mid-2015 in the absence of updated information available.

[18] Figures are UNHCR estimates.

[19] Refugee figure for Iraqis in Jordan is a Government estimate. UNHCR has registered and is assisting 20,300 Iraqis at the end of 2015.

[20] IDP figure in Myanmar includes 35,000 people who are in an IDP-like situation.

[21] Various studies estimate that a large number of individuals lack citizenship certificates in Nepal. While these individuals are not all necessarily stateless, UNHCR has been working closely with the Government of Nepal and partners to address this situation.

[22] Data for asylum-seekers refers to the end of 2011(no updated information available).

[23] Asylum-seekers (pending cases) refers to an estimated 86,600 undecided cases at first instance at the end of 2015 and 165,400 undecided cases on appeal at the end of 2012.

[24] IDP figure in South Sudan includes 155,200 people who are in an IDP-like situation.

[25] The statistics of the remaining IDPs at the end of 2015, while provided by the Government authorities at the district level, are being reviewed by the central authorities. Once this review has been concluded, the statistics will be changed accordingly.

[26] IDP figure in Sudan includes 77,300 people who are in an IDP-like situation.

[27] Refugee figure for Iraqis in the Syrian Arab Republic is a Government estimate. UNHCR has registered and is assisting 26,300 Iraqis at the end of 2015.

[28] The reported figure for persons in a refugee-like situation refers to 57,500 unregistered persons originating from Myanmar living in the refugee camps.

[29] Refugee figure for Syrians in Turkey is a Government estimate.

[30] The refugee figure for the United States of America is currently under review, which may lead to an adjustment in future reports.

Source: UNHCR/Governments.

Table 2

UNHCR budget and expenditure in 2013

United States dollars

Sub-Region / Region	Ledger	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
West Africa	Budget	245,228,581	2,391,416	6,511,468	30,017,940	284,149,405
	Expenditure	132,962,774	1,522,489	3,205,846	16,914,218	154,605,327
East and Horn of Africa	Budget	1,033,380,645	14,417,342	22,009,343	132,215,207	1,202,022,538
	Expenditure	530,119,955	5,858,884	4,864,360	49,051,635	589,894,834
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	Budget	239,845,521	8,685,665	55,780,480	92,799,251	397,110,918
	Expenditure	142,495,217	2,142,835	18,386,063	23,786,156	186,810,271
Southern Africa	Budget	78,759,162	2,885,892	0	1,826,904	83,471,958
	Expenditure	39,340,045	800,275	0	673,844	40,814,164
Subtotal Africa	**Budget**	**1,597,213,910**	**28,380,315**	**84,301,291**	**256,859,303**	**1,966,754,819**
	Expenditure	**844,917,991**	**10,324,483**	**26,456,269**	**90,425,853**	**972,124,596**
North Africa	Budget	163,002,928	2,364,989	0	2,790,418	168,158,334
	Expenditure	96,068,315	445,316	0	313,536	96,827,166
Middle East	Budget	1,060,619,849	3,644,830	27,304,149	353,589,084	1,445,157,911
	Expenditure	691,734,211	1,310,628	14,494,972	253,639,320	961,179,131
Subtotal North Africa and Middle East	**Budget**	**1,223,622,777**	**6,009,819**	**27,304,149**	**356,379,502**	**1,613,316,245**
	Expenditure	**787,802,526**	**1,755,944**	**14,494,972**	**253,952,856**	**1,058,006,297**
South-West Asia	Budget	157,790,265	1,489,108	125,470,483	67,567,981	352,317,837
	Expenditure	87,252,591	78,690	44,240,403	31,101,109	162,672,793
Central Asia	Budget	10,698,363	3,360,446	0	4,045,439	18,104,248
	Expenditure	6,130,631	2,041,855	0	1,328,660	9,501,147
South Asia	Budget	30,535,285	1,595,971	4,258,080	2,450,570	38,839,905
	Expenditure	18,647,258	777,867	1,216,568	950,553	21,592,247
South-East Asia	Budget	86,931,983	15,848,721	0	67,271,552	170,052,256
	Expenditure	39,400,451	7,405,290	0	39,872,907	86,678,648
East Asia and the Pacific	Budget	14,937,388	408,012	0	0	15,345,400
	Expenditure	10,842,344	310,267	0	0	11,152,611
Subtotal Asia and the Pacific	**Budget**	**300,893,284**	**22,702,258**	**129,728,563**	**141,335,541**	**594,659,646**
	Expenditure	**162,273,276**	**10,613,969**	**45,456,971**	**73,253,229**	**291,597,445**
Eastern Europe	Budget	254,585,954	3,291,168	0	13,076,261	270,953,382
	Expenditure	87,061,243	1,555,149	0	5,192,328	93,808,719
South-Eastern Europe	Budget	18,198,548	5,251,053	7,221,240	20,249,857	50,920,698
	Expenditure	10,145,410	4,032,664	4,975,236	7,802,378	26,955,688
North, West and South Europe	Budget	59,152,601	4,116,589	0	0	63,269,190
	Expenditure	46,801,588	3,231,526	0	0	50,033,114
Subtotal Europe	**Budget**	**331,937,104**	**12,658,810**	**7,221,240**	**33,326,118**	**385,143,271**
	Expenditure	**144,008,241**	**8,819,339**	**4,975,236**	**12,994,706**	**170,797,521**
North America and the Caribbean	Budget	7,781,759	8,883,579	0	3,935,343	20,600,682
	Expenditure	6,535,602	4,209,044	0	1,088,159	11,832,805
Latin America	Budget	52,593,157	493,324	0	28,388,581	81,475,062
	Expenditure	30,023,288	389,037	0	18,870,843	49,283,167
Subtotal Americas	**Budget**	**60,374,916**	**9,376,903**		**32,323,924**	**102,075,743**
	Expenditure	**36,558,890**	**4,598,081**		**19,959,002**	**61,115,973**
Subtotal Field	**Budget**	**3,514,041,990**	**79,128,104**	**248,555,242**	**820,224,387**	**4,661,949,724**
	Expenditure	**1,975,560,924**	**36,111,815**	**91,383,448**	**450,585,645**	**2,553,641,832**
Global Programmes	Budget	224,857,489	0	0	0	224,857,489
	Expenditure	216,660,107	0	0	0	216,660,107
Headquarters[1]	Budget	197,533,792	0	0	0	197,533,792
	Expenditure	193,512,535	0	0	0	193,512,535
Subtotal Programmed Activities	**Budget**	**3,936,433,271**	**79,128,104**	**248,555,242**	**820,224,387**	**5,084,341,004**
	Expenditure	**2,385,733,566**	**36,111,815**	**91,383,448**	**450,585,645**	**2,963,814,474**
Operational Reserve	Budget	222,086,565	0	0	0	222,086,565
NAM Reserve	Budget	16,946,803	0	0	0	16,946,803
JPO	Budget	12,000,000	0	0	0	12,000,000
	Expenditure	8,010,341	0	0	0	8,010,341
Total	**Budget**	**4,187,466,639**	**79,128,104**	**248,555,242**	**820,224,387**	**5,335,374,372**
	Expenditure	**2,393,743,907**	**36,111,815**	**91,383,448**	**450,585,645**	**2,971,824,815**

[1] Includes allocations from the UN Regular Budget as follows: USD 46,323,700 (Budget) and USD 46,323,700 (Expenditure).